for Seward and 181 for Lincoln. Changes to Lincoln followed each other in rapid succession during the progress of the third ballot, and before it was ended Lincoln had 281 1-2 votes, 233 being required to nominate.

"Then Cartter swung four votes from the Ohio delegation to Lincoln, assuring his nomination, and before the ballot closed 354 out of the 466 delegates had declared in his favor. William M. Evarts, Henry J. Raymond and Thurlow Weed, the Seward leaders, who had been confident of his nomination until the last, were amazed and dumfounded at the result, but Evarts promptly moved that Lincoln's nomination should be made unanimous, and with the enthusiasm that usually attends an event of the kind, the motion was carried. to Lincoln followed each other in rapid suc-

of the kind, the motion was carried.
"In Pennsylvania President Lincoln secured half of the Democratic faction upon which the Bell and Everett leaders had confidently relied, and his nomination proved, as I had all along believed that it would, the very strongest that could have been

LINCOLN'S SECRET JOURNEY. Returning to Pennsylvania Governor Curtin entered upon the most remarkable and exciting contest in the history of the commonwealth. The character of the issues at stake and the position of Pennsylvania as a pivotal October State-"As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union," was one of the battle cries of the campaign-made the canvass of the first importance. Every one, and no one more clearly than Governor Curtin himself, realized that the decision to be rendered by the voters of the Key-stone State in October would mean far more than the defeat or election of the Republican candidate for Governor; it would mean also disaster or triumph for the Re-publican candidate for President.

Governor Curtin at once took the stump and spoke night and day until the election. When the votes were counted it was found-that he had been elected Governor by 32,000 majority. Brought face to face with this unmistakable verdict of the electors the Democracy lost heart and in the following month Pennsylvania gave the Republican national ticket a still larger majority. Governor Curtin had not only won a victory for himself, but he had also done more than any other to secure the election of President Lincoln.

Inaugurated in January, 1861, Governor Curtin was compelled at the very outset of his administration to meet the gravest responsibilities and to cope with the most vital questions that can arise in the history of a free people. The import of the events which followed the election of President Lincoln was plain to him. From the trusted special agents whom he sent through the South, he learned that the leaders of the slave oligarchy were planning to set up an independent confederation of States, based upon the principle of human servitude and its attendant conditions, and he saw, also, that Pennsylvania, lying on the border of the battle-ground of the war, certain to follow such an attempt, would be especially subject to danger and to all the evils growing out of a great military struggle.

ing out of a great military struggle.
The speedy coming of the contest was made even more manifest than it had been before by the circumstances of President Lincoln's journey from Springfield to Washington to enter upon the discharge of his duties. President Lincoln journeyed by way of Harrisburg, arriving there on Friday, Feb. 22, and it was then that Governor Curties. Feb. 22, and it was then that Governor Curtin met him for the first time. He addressed the State Legislature in the afternoon and later held a public reception. "After the reception." says Governor Curtin, "a private conference was held in the parlor of the hotel at which the presidential party was stopping. There were present beside the President, N. B. Judd, Ward H. Lamon, Judge David Davis, Col. E. V. Sumner, and one or two more of those who were traveling with the President. N. B. Judd told us that from two different sources—Allen ing with the President. N. B. Judd told us that from two different sources—Allen G. Pinkerton in the first and a party of New York detectives in the second instance—information had been received of a plot to assassinate the President during his passage through Baltimore, and to guard against danger it had been arranged that the President should return on a special train to Philadelphia that evening, and take the night express on the Philadelphia. take the night express on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, thus throwing the conspirators, who expected him to go to Washington over the Northern

him to ge to Washington over the Northern Central railroad, off the scent.

"Encouraged by the President's cool and collected bearing, I at first discouraged the idea of a secret journey, advising the President-elect to travel by daylight, volunteering to go with him in person. But when full and convincing proof of the plot was laid before us by Mr. Judd, knowing that the assassination of the head of the government would bring national ruin, I instantly changed my mind and joined in devising means to secure his safety. In the evening a public dinner was given the President, and at its close I invited him to go and spend the night at my house. He accepted the invitation, and, to allay suspicion, all members of his party but Colonel Lamon were left behind at the hotel. We were at once driven, in a closed hotel. We were at once driven, in a closed carriage, to the outskirts of the city, where a special train, consisting of an engine, tender and passenger-car, was standing. I stood on the street-crossing until I saw them enter the car, and then went home. The wires between Harrisburg and Washington, and between the former city and Philadelphia, had already been cut to prevent any news of his movements getting vent any news of his movements getting abroad, and, with Colonel Lamon as his only companion, he started on the journey to Washington. Early the next morning we received word that the trip had been made in safety, and that President Lincoln was in Washington

Governor Curtin early became one of President Lincoln's trusted advisers. Their meetings were frequent, and each soon came to appreciate the other's worth at its full value. "President Lincoln," says the Governor, "when I first met him, did not impress me as being a great man. His greatness was then, in a measure, dormant. The war developed and brought out the latent qualities of leadership within him that would never have become manifest save under such trying conditions. As a judge of men and as a gauger of public opinion and sentiment he was almost infallible. His gifts in this respect were truly marvel ous, and have never, to my knowledge, been equaled. Every time that I met him, and, for four years, I was with him almost weekly, I was more and more impressed with the grandeur of hischaracter, brought into strong relief, as it was, by the lights and shadows of the war."

THE ALTOONA CONFERENCE.

Governor Curtin stamps as erroneous the popular impression that the President, in issuing his Emancipation Proclamation, was not influenced by the meeting of the loyal Governors at Altoona to protest against the further existence of slavery.

"As a matter of fact," says the Governor, "there was a full and complete agreement between the President and the gentlemen who took part in the Altoona conference. That conference had its inception in a letter I wrote to Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts in the early summer of 1862, telling him that, in my opinion, the time had come to give the war a definite aim and end, and that it seemed to me that the Governors of the loyal States should take prompt, united and decided action in the matter. Governor Andrew wrote me that he shared the same views, and voluminous shared the same views, and voluminous correspondence between us and the Governors of the other Northern States followed. Finally, Governor Andrew and I went to see the President. He told us that he was preparing a proclamation emancipating the slaves, and asked us if it would not be advisable for him to wait until we had requested him to act before issuing it. We told him that by all neans he should issue it first, and we would at once follow it up with a strong would at once follow it up with a strong address of commendation and support. As a result of our interview with the President it was agreed that the course which Governor Andrew and I proposed should be

"With that understanding the conference met at Altoona, Sept. 24, 1862. Though the President's proclamation had already appeared we found several of the Governors hesitating and doubtful. However, the majority favored unswerving support of the President, and after a conference of several hours Governor Andrew and I were selected to draft the address. Governor Andrew wrote it that evening, I sitting by his side and making suggestions and changes as he went along. When it was finished he arose and walked the floor nervously. Both of us felt keenly the weight of the tremendous results that would follow our action; I look back with pride and pleasure to the fact that I was the first to sign the address. Governor Andrew signed next and the others an bour or so later. The only on the courty of the courty and the others and bour or so later. The only on the courty of the lectures was along the courty and the courty of the lectures was along the courty and the courty and

stances we all agreed that it was best that Governor Bradford should do as he did.

Governor Bradford should do as he did. The following afternoon, having gone from Altoona to Washington for the purpose, we presented our address to the President.

"We feared at the time that the bold stand which we took would cost us one election, but subsequent events showed that we had struck while the iron was hot and had touched the popular chord. My own triumphant re-election the following year was one evidence of this, and elsewhere the indorsement of our course was fully as flattering and unmistakable."

Edwin M. Stanton, who succeeded Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, despite his peculiar fitness for the duties he was called peculiar fitness for the duties he was called upon to discharge, was brusque to the point of brutality and often tyrannical in his bearing toward those with whom he came in contact. His intercourse with positive and high-tempered men like Governor Curtin frequently led to exciting encounters. In the spring of 1864 the Governor, deeply moved by the sorrowing tales of suffering that came from Andersonville and Libby, visited the Secretary of War and appealed to him to do something to save the Northern soldiers who were starving

the Northern soldiers who were starving and dying in the Southern prison pens.

Secretary Stanton refused in an insolent manner to discuss the question, and when Governor Curtin returned to Harrisburg a brief telegraphic correspondence followed which, if it could be published, would be found in its personal references to be among the most emphatic and pointed records of the war.

"Stanton was a singular man," said Gov-ernor Curtin when I mentioned this incident to him. "He was full of contradictions. Within two weeks after the occurtions. Within two weeks after the occurrence of which you speak he wrote me a most kind and affectionate letter. As Secretary of War he was for the plaintiff first, last and all the time. To end the war was his only purpose, and in the attainment of this object he regarded loss of life and suffering as minor considerations. Great as he was, however, there were other men whom I would rather have seen in his place. Chase, to my thinking was, next to Loncoln, the grandest figure of the war. The obstacles he had to overcome were almost insurmountable, and the manner in which he triumphed over them was the best proof of

mountable, and the manner in which he triumphed over them was the best proof of his patriotism and genius. He was infinitely greater than the office he filled."

The absurd charge made by Jefferson Davis, a year or so ago, that Governor Curtin had pardoned a convict to go South and assassinate Davis, has never been dignified by the Governor with a denial. An incident which happened during the early days of the war is the best proof of its falsity, and, at the same time, striking evidence of ng evidence the humanity which marked every act of

Governor Curtin's official career.

One morning, in the latter part of April, 1861, an agent sent by Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, called upon Governor Curtin, and requested that a son of John Brown be given permission to pass through Pennsylvania with a selected company, gathering recruits as he went, for the purpose of crossing the border into Virginia to arm the slaves, and incite them to rebel against slaves and incite them to rebel against their masters. As the full scope of the un-dertaking was unfolded to the Governor, and he saw that helpless women and chil-dren would furnish the greater part of its victims, he said:

"Such a thing would be an infamons outrage. Neither John Brown's son nor the son of any other man shall pass through Pennsylvania while I am Governor, upon such an errand. On the contrary, you can go back to those who send you here, and say to them for me that, so far as I am con-cerned, this war shall be conducted by humane and civilized methods."

This spirited answer to Governor Addrew's messenger, by its contrast, calls to mind the abortive rebel plot to abduct Governor Curtin. One of the straws at which the despairing confederates caught in the last years of war was the chance for making terms with the North which the capture of some prominent Union official might possibsome prominent Union official might possibly give them. In August, 1864, Governor Curtin was at Bedford Springs, in Bedford county, where he had gone, in order to watch more closely, the operations of the Southern troops, then making frequent incursions across the border into Pennsylvania. Soon after his arrival at Bedford Springs he was called upon by a man named Washburn, a resident of the place, who advised him to leave at once, as he was in danger. The Governor passed it off with a laugh and thought no more about it until Washburn called upon him a few days later and again urged him to return to Harrisburg with all possible haste. Pressed for his reasons, he finally said:

"Governor, I have a son-in-law over in Maryland, and through him I have found out that a body of rebel troops are now on their way here, under command of Colonel Imboden, to abduct you. They may come at any time."

A trial of the telegraph wires showed that they had been cut, which served, in a measure, to confirm the old man's statement. Fortunately, Thomas A. Scott, who was in in Hollidaysburg, finding it impossible to communicate with the Governor, feared that he was in trouble, and, hurrying to Bedford Springs on a special train, arrived there soon, after Governor Curtin had rethere soon after Governor Curtin had received definite information of the impend-ing danger. Upon Colonel Scott's special Governor Curtin and family started North and were soon out of reach of the rebels. The journey was made by night, and part of the way, the headlight on the locomotive being extinguished, Colonel Scott sat on the cow-catcher with a lantern, to see that there were no obstructions upon the track
—one of many illustrations of the fearlessness of that remarkable man. Meeting Gov.
Curtin one day after the war, Colonel Imboden said:

"Had you been an hour later in leaving Bedford Springs, you would have been my prisoner. I would have had you, anyway, if I hadn't lost my way in the darkness. Two of my men heard the conversation be-tween you and Washburn when he told you I was coming. So, you see, you had a pretty close call.'

At seventy-one Governor Curtin is still a well-preserved man. His tall form—he is over six feet—is slim and erect. His large and shapely head is covered with a thick mass of silver hair, while a broad, high forehead overtops a Roman nose in full har-mony with the square, resolute jaws. Eyes of dark gray complete a strong and strik-ing face. As is often the case with men of positive character who, when aroused, fight fiercely and ask for no quarter, Governor Curtin possesses a noble and generous heart and one of the kindliest natures. The love and esteem in which he is held in his mountain home are universal, and the poor know him as their most constant and generous friend. RUFUS R. WILSON.

About Decades.

The year 1890, not the year 1889, will be the closing year of the ninth decade of the nineteenth century. The year 1 was the first year of the Christian era, and the first decade was not completed until the close of the tenth year. The year 1889 is the 1889th year of the Christian era, and the present decade will not be completed till the close of the 1890th year; that is, the 31st day of December, 1890. The tenth decade will begin on the first day of January, 1891, and end on the 31st day of December, 1900. It is a very common error to suppose that the present century will end with the close of the year 1899. It will end only with the last day of the last month of the year 1900, and the twentieth century will not begin until Jan. 1, 1901. It is just as well to be accurate in keeping the accounts of our transactions with Father Time.

Naughty Girls.

Washington Post. Some gay girls in a school in Macon, Ga., thought to have some fun with one of the professors, who is young and devoted to his books. So they dressed a dummy in girl's attire and dropped it from the window above the professor's room so that it would fall past the window at which he usually sat. As the dummy was dropped one of the jokers gave a piercing shriek. The professor heard the shriek, saw the falling form, rushed down-stairs with a white face, bent anxiously over the pros-trate and motionless figure, and then attempted to lift it. Then he turned and went quickly to his room with a very red face, while the wretched girls giggled exasperatingly.

Mexican Onyx.

Jewelers' Weekly.

The handsomest and lowest priced of our ornamental stones, and one which has been Governor Andrew signed next and the others an hour or so later. The only one who did not sign the address was Governor Bradford, of Maryland. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I am with you heart and soul, but I am a poor man and if I sign that address I been used in the United States for table tops, mantels, vases, etc. READING FOR THE SABBATH.

Do Thou Thy Will. Do Thou thy will with me!

I am convinced that thy mysterious ways Lead ever up to goals of peace. I see
In looking back o'er discontented days
When I rebelled at paths Thou led'st me in—
I see how for my good it all has been.
Do Thou thy will.

Do Thou thy will. I find
That when I wept because some barrier stood
Between me and my longings, I was blind;
For Thou hadst placed it there for my own And when in chosen paths I could not go, It was to guard me from some needless woe. Do Thou thy will.

Do Thou thy will. I feel The calm of realms toward which my feet are Across my fevered, restless spirit steal.

The blind rebellion of my heart is dead.

Or in the valley or on the hights above
The hand that leads me is the hand of Love. Do Thou thy will.

Sunday-School Lesson for Jan. 13, 1889. A SABBATH IN THE LIFE OF JESUS.-Mark iv. 21-34.

-Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Independent.

Golden Text—As His custom was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day.—Isuke Mon.—Matt. iv, 1-11. The Temptation of Jesus.
Tues.—Mark i, 12-20....... Jesus in Galilee.
Wed.—Luke iv, 14-30.... Rejected at Nazareth.
Thurs.—Mark i, 21-34... A Sabbath in His Life.
Fri.—Matt. v, 1-18... His Wonderful Teachings.
Sat.—Matt. v, 27-48..... More of His Teachings.
Sun.—Luke xiii, 11-30. Jesus Lord of the Sabbath.

We know very little of the home-life of Jesus, but all that we do know is most interesting and instructive. The first year of His ministry, after His baptism, was a homeless one, and was spent mostly in Ju-dea, and preaching to the Jews. He was so cruelly and shamefully treated in Nazareth that he could never make that place His home again, and so, on His return from His Judean ministry (recorded by John), He passes by Nazareth, and, entering Capernaum, He makes that city His new home, and from that point He began His Galilean ministry, that is so fully recorded in Mark.

He selected Capernaum because it was on the great highway of travel through Pales. the great highway of travel through Pales-tine between Egypt and Syria. It was the home of several of His disciples; for Beth-saida, the residence of Peter and John, was a suburb of Capernaum, and was probably the name given to that quarter of the city where the fisherman had their homes and places of business, the name meaning Fish-town. There was much in this first Sab-bath that made it a wonderful and memorday to the people.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. The first thought of the lesson is that Jesus went to church on His Sunday. There are a few who wonder what is the use of going to church at all. "It is a bore," they say, "to hear a man talk from half to three-quarters of an hour. I can get more good out of the Bible at home." Such a one rarely reads his Bible to start with. If he thinks the sermons so inadequate or poor let him get up a service of his own, anything as long as Christ is his first motto. There is plenty of room in the church for fresh layman blood. Only let none criticise the preacher too severely until he has tried

In the church he taught. Preaching isn't the only way of teaching in church. You can teach by paying strict attention to the service, joining in heartily with the singing, the responses and every audible privi-lege of the devotee. The influence of ear-nestness in prayer, of a reverential atti-tude, of an evident appreciation of the truths the preacher enforces may be pecul-iarly potent. Lolling, coughing, yawning, rustling, whispering, restlessness, a sort of a pious blase air are baneful and harmful to the cause. to the cause.

It does require a certain degree of greatness if not originality to present truths in a new and brisk way. Christ had this quality in a full degree. When the natural, simple and terse habit of attractive teach-ing isn't inborn it can be cultivated. An exhaustive study of Christ's style will teach one how to express truth entertain-

As soon as Peter's mother-in-law was cured she began to bustle about and care for them in return. There is no truer ex-pression of gratitude than by rendering those comfortable who denied themselves

On the whole the mass discriminates, and justly. Is a man unpopular? He probably deserves it. Does the crowd gather at the door of another? He has what they need and must have. Christ healed, therefore all must come and have health. Is your church, county your mission unsuccessful your empty, your mission unsuccessful, your school languid? You are at fault, you haven't proper food for them. Get it. If you have you will find soon enough men surging for the bread that strengthens, the water that invigorates, or the word that

One of the most wonderful facts of the gospel is its adaptable power. No matter what is the trouble it can be remedied. Christ could heal the "divers diseases." None was baffling to his touch. So don't be afraid to attack anything. "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth

Personal and News Notes.

Protestants and Catholics of Bristol, Dak., united on Christmas eve to celebrate with an interesting programme and a Christmas

Dr. Christlieb says that the Protestant churches raise five times as much money for missionary purposes as the Roman Catholic Church.

Alexander Maclaren, of Manchester, England, is "the most perfect architect of sermons now living.

Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, of the New York Mail and Express, paid all the expenses of the recent session of the American Sabbath Union held at Washington. Rev. Ida C. Hulin, a graduate of Michigan University, has charge of a Unitarian church at Des Moines, Ia., and her congre-

gation has doubled in two years. Bishop Walden and wife have gone to Mexico. The Bishop goes to hold the conference and visit the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that country.

It is proposed to hold short religious services in all churches on the morning of April 30, 1889, the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington. On Oct. 1, the jubilee fund of the Victorian Presbyterian Church had reached \$180,-000, leaving \$70,000 still to be collected. By this time the total has probably been made

Rev. James M. Cleary, the general lectur-er of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, it is said, will succeed Dr. Keane in the see of Richmond as the next

The First Congregational Church of Dover, N. H., celebrated the 250th anniversary of its organization on Sunday, Dec. 16 There is but one other church in New Hampshire older than this, and that is at

The Catholics of Wisconsin are to appeal from the Edgerton decision in favor of the use of the Protestant version of the Bible in the public schools. The Catholic Citizen, of Milwaukee, asks for pecuniary aid to carry out this purpose.

Mr. Frederick Lothrop Ames, of Easton, Mass., has given to the parish church of Bruton, England, a large and handsome window as a memorial of John and William Ames, who emigrated from the parish to America in 1635 and 1638, respectively. A powerful revival is said to have taken

place at Antananariva, Madagascar, where Miss Mary Clement Leavitt, from America has been delivering addresses, and in other ways engaging in evangelistic work. The revival meetings were largely attended. A London clergyman has sent to Father Damien a draft on a firm at Honolulu for £1,000, "which," he says in the accompany-

ing letter, "has been subscribed by many

who are grateful to God for the example of your heroic self-devotion." This money is in-tended for the erection of a chapel for the Catholic lepers at Molokai. The venerable Rev. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard College, in a recent letter to the Rev. Henry M. Field, of the Evangelist, says this of the Bible: "I am accustomed to say to young men who are ambitious to

write well, 'Study the English Bible. It will be worth more to you than all the oral or written rules, and than all other examples of English composition.'" Prof. Max Muller was lately entertained at dinner by the Glasgow University Club. In replying to the toast of his health, Prof. Muller and some one who had heard his Gifford lectures in Glasgow were disappointed because they were under the impression that the object of the lectures was to propound a new religion. This was not the sense in which he interpreted the will of Lord Gifford. Instead of propounding a new religion Prof. Muller thought that the best plan would be to expound the old religion, to show, not so much what religion

should be, but what it had been. What was wanted was not a new religion, but a renewed religion, more especially when he considered that Europe was turned into a military camp, and that the best genius was spent in drilling, and in inventing new machines for killing our fellow-creat-

The Sacred Congregation of the Inquisi-tion has written to the bishops of the United States in regard to mixed marriages which are contracted in this county by the consent of the authorities. Archbishop Corrigan calls upon the clergy to furnish statistics as to the number of such marriages during the past ten years; how many Protestants have "been converted to the faith," and how many Catholics "have apostatized" from it.

Rev. Dr. Bolles, of New York, in his sermon on Sunday, pronounced a new idea of religion. He said that but a small part of a church should be used for purpose of worship. "I would make of it a vast hive of human endeavor, in which there should be everything to stimulate the intellect, such as libraries and industrial schools, where children could be taught the mechanic arts. I would make all these things free, and let the church fill itself."

The Senaca Indians on the Alleghany reservation, near Salamanca, N. Y., have just built and dedicated a church edifice costing built and dedicated a church edifice costing \$1,500, of which sum two-thirds was given by the Indians. Representatives of all the reservations in western New York and Pennsylvania were present at the dedicacatory services. A branch of the Six Nations Temperance League was established, and it was an inspiration to the friends of the Indians to note the zest with which the chiefs of the Tuscarora and Tonawanda tribes, who were present, urged the Seneca Indians to become temperate and active in good works. good works.

The system of self-education for the min-The system of self-education for the ministry, which is so characteristic a feature of Methodism, is about to receive new power from an idea born in the fertile brain of Bishop John H. Vincent. He believes that the general biblical, theological and ecclesiastical examinations on the four years prescribed course of study can be made more complete and satisfactory, and a fairer test of actual attainment by the formation of what he calls "itinerant clubs," that is, clubs including candidates for the ministry clubs including candidates for the ministry, which shall bring together the examiners and candidates once, twice or thrice during the conference year in some central place, for reading, studies, the outlining of books, lectures on systematical and practical theology, specimen lessons to illustrate the methods of teaching the Catechism, Bible geography and biography, the history, doctrines and usages of the church and forces. rines and usages of the church and for conversations on the settlement of practical questions of pastoral work. Such a club will meet in Louisville, Ky., this winter.

I wonder why the grasses grow so green Wherever fire hath been! I wonder why earth seems like Eden again After the bitter rain!

wonder why the knife must prune the shoot To make the tree bear fruiti It is God's way—this is enough for me,
Thy will, O Father, be!
And if I cannot quell always my tears,
I can my doubts and fears.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

-James Buckham.

A goose drive is talked of in Willows, Cal., where the web-footed bipeds have become a great nuisance by their strict attention to grain and other crops.

A trainer of a troupe of cats hired a band to play every day before the cats for a month before the first performance, so that the nervous creatures would be accustomed to noise.

A tame crow, belonging to a farmer near Ridgeway, Ont., has been taught to distin-guish colors, and will pick out from a pile of articles of various colors one of any color

A number of plants have been discovered in the Philippine islands, whose flowers are almost a yard in diameter, the petals, five in number, being oval and of a creamywhite color. Mocking-birds in California are a dissi-

pated set of ornithological drunkards. They feed on the berries that grow on the Chinese umbrella tree, and this sort of food makes them tipsy.

St. Simon's island, Georgia, holds the championship in one particular, at least. Some chap has stolen a whole house, eighteen by thirty-six feet, and moved it off without the owner finding it out.

A grizzly bear that weighed 1,700 pounds was killed at Big Horn Basin, Wyoming Territory, a short time ago. One bundred and nine shots were fired from nine rifles before the brute was killed.

The foundations of a church in San Lins, Cal., have been shifted seven inches by the roots of eucalyptus trees, and the latter are, therefore, to be cut down. The trees are perfect giants, their tops reaching thirty feet above the church's steeple. A lady living near Armstrong, Fla., while dressing her Christmas chickens, took a

hard egg from one hen. Some one near by remarked: "You'll be sure of one sound egg." But to the surprise of the family, when it was broken it was found to be A woodchopper in Pike county, Pennsylvania, met his death in a singular manner. He was engaged in splitting a log, when he stumbled and fell, his head lodging in the

cleft of the log. In trying to extricate himself the iron wedge became displaced, and he was so badly injured that death en-The Rev. T. L. Cuyler says that the Rev. A little negro boy opened an oyster the other day, in Montezuma, Ga., and found inside a little mullet. The fish was alive

and flopping, and was lying contentedly by the side of the occupant of the shell. How it got there, and how long it had been there, are two interesting questions.

On a mountain in Alpine county, California, during a thunder-storm, the lightning struck a pine-tree, followed it down into the ground, and immediately there burst forth a brilliant fire, which has continued to burn ever since. It is believed the lightning ignited a bed of coal, which is now feeding the flame.

Two young women of Sacramento went huckleberrying near Bollinas, where they were spending a few weeks, and a big brown bear came into the patch and endeavored to monopolize it. One of the girls had a small rifle, and finding that either they or the bear must go, took careful aim and put a bullet through the brute's

A big hawk swooped down on one of Mrs. Mattie Earnest's chickens, at Decatur, Ga. Her twelve-year-old boy, Marcellus, heard the squawks of the fowl and ran to the rescue. He grabbed the hawk, and the bird sunk both talons in the little fellow's arm; but Marcellus was plucky, and held the hawk until his mother came and cut off its head with a hatchet.

Colonel Gibbs, of San Antonia, Texas has just been relieved of a bullet that he carried in his knee since early in the re-bellion. About two months ago he hit his leg against the platform of a railroad car, and the intense pain that followed doctor's attributed to the ball. An operation was, therefore, performed, and the piece of lead found firmly imbedded in the bone.

At a citrus fair in Oroville, Cal., there were several mammoth exhibits of oranges. They included an immense golden heart, covered with thousands of oranges, a grand monument on which were displayed 10,000 samples of the fruit, and a huge basket in which were piled up 12,150 oranges. Another exhibit was a Japanese pagoda, in which nearly 5,000 oranges and lemons were displayed. displayed.

A Georgia newspaper wants the Smith-sonian Institution to send a man down there to examine a petrified vertebra re-cently found in Dougherty county by a negro school-teacher while digging a well. The bone is described as six and one-half inches in diameter and nine inches long, and the excited editor thinks it must have belonged to an animal as large as a meeting house.

A prominent citizen of Fresno, Cal., has started a 'possum farm. He has procured a car load of the animals from Missouri. The ranch is to be fenced with an old-fashioned rail fence, covered with an old-rashlohed rail fence, covered with guard wire, and each recess of the fence is to be supplied with a hollow log. He is going to plant twenty acres of persimmons and the same number of acres of black haws, and his sweet potatoe patch will be the largest in Fresno county.

The Norwegian State Antiquarian Nica-laysen has completed the excavation of the ruins of an ancient monastery on the west sembly hall seems to have been supported by a huge central pillar. All the details of the architecture show a rich and advanced Romanesque style, and the interior arrangements are generally identical with those found in early English monasteries. A

few graves were found, and in one the remains of an abbot, judging from the cloak and miter found with the skeleton.

The farmers around Elberton, Ga., know the worth of persimmons, and for years have made it a point never to cut down a persimmon tree. In places so many trees have been left standing that the fields look like orchards; and indeed they are, persimmon orchards, the trees of which bear fine crops of fruit almost as valuable as corn for fattening hogs. The farmers say that the persimmon tree draws but little strength or moisture from the soil, and that excellent crops are grown even beneath their lent crops are grown even beneath their

A banker in Lille, France, had the misfortune to wet eighteen bills of the Bank of France, and in order to dry them he placed them on a board at an open window where the sun shone upon them. They dried more rapidly than was anticipated. A gust of wind carried them into the street, where, unfortunately, a goat picking up odds and ends at once captured the bank bills and swallowed them. The goat was purchased and the bills secured in a very dilapidated condition, but the Bank of France recognized its obligations and redeemed them.

A prominent resident at Chaplin, Conn., who is extravagantly fond of fox hunting, started out on a bitter cold day, and arrivstarted out on a bitter cold day, and arriving at the edge of the woods containing the coveted game, he started his hound on the trail. The faithful animal caught the scent instantly and bounded away, and in a few moments was lost from sight. The owner waited patiently, until, utterly benumbed by the cold, he crept back to his wagon, where he found the noble hound snugly ensconced beneath the buffalo robe, sound asleep. sound asleep.

Sheep raisers in Lincoln couty, Nevada, have been much troubled this fall by wildcats. They appeared in the vicinity of Pioche and Bristol, several weeks ago, in droves, and, before the farmers thought of any organized resistance, did great damage. One man lost sixty-five head of sheep, another fifty and another seventy-five. There seems to be two kinds of cats, one small and gray, the other large and yellow and white. They are hard to get a shot at, do their work in the night, and it takes a mighty good dog to kill one. The farmers are using poison with considerable success.

Epitaph on a tombstone in the Islane of Jamaica: "Here lieth the body of Lewis Galdy, who died the 22d of September, 1739, age eighty years. He was born at Montpelier, in France, which place he left for his religion and settled in this island, where, in the great earthquake in the year 1692, he was swallowed up, and by the great providence of God by a second shock was providence of God, by a second shock, was thrown out into the sea, where he con-tinued swimming till he was taken up by a boat and miraculously preserved. He after-ward lived in great reputation and was universally lamented."

Little Jerry Davis, a Georgia boy, re-cently found a number of buzzards feeding cently found a number of buzzards feeding on a dead sheep, and, thereupon, making a trap, and baiting it with the sheep, soon captured one. He took off his shirt and put it on the buzzard, cutting off the sleeves and sticking the bird's wings through the arm holes. Then he sewed the shirt firmly around the buzzard's body, leaving the tail of the garment unconfined. This done he liberated the bird, who flapped its wings and flew away, the shirt flapping in the breeze. A flock of crows saw the strange object in the air, and attacked it fiercely. object in the air, and attacked it fiercely. Two or three days afterward little Jerry found the poor buzzard a mile away, huddled against a tree, and dead.

John Hartford, of Fall River, Mass., owns a cat that differs from most members of the feline family. When the sand-smelts first appeared along the shores, the cat apparently lost its appetite, since it would eat nothing at home. It was supposed to be sick. One day Hartford saw a number of sick. One day Hartford saw a number of heads of sand-smelt in his back yard. Thinking they must be plenty at the shore, he went down to get a supply. When he got there the cat appeared and jumped into the water and brought out a live smelt. Putting the finding of the fish heads in the back yard and the act of catching the fish together, Hartford came to the conclusion that the cat was living on fresh fish, and liked them better than ordinary food.

Plenty of Them.

Philadelphia Press. The intimation of the Savannah Morning News that it would be impossible to muster 5,000 Republican ex-confederate veterans to parade at President Harrison's inauguration is the veriest nonsense. There are twice that number and more of such citizens in the State of Virginia alone.

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13 Look in local column for special notice of excursions, reduced rates, etc.

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